

HABITATS

Glossary

Adapt	to adjust to new conditions
Adaptation	a physical characteristic or behavior that helps an organism survive
Amphibian	an animal that lives both on land and in the water
Aquatic	living in water
Behavior	an action that an organism performs, such as flying, singing, or eating
Canopy	the top level of leaves and branches in a forest
Camouflage	any color, shape, or pattern that hides or protects an organism
Carnivore	an animal that eats other animals
Community	a group of organisms that live together in the same place
Conifer	cone-bearing plants, such as pine trees
Deciduous	a tree or shrub that loses its leaves at the end of the growing season
Decomposer	organisms that are responsible for decay
Ecology	the study of living things in their natural environment
Ecosystem	all living and nonliving things in a particular area
Food	plants or animals found or hunted by another organism to eat
Food chain	the flow of energy from one group of feeding organisms to another, usually beginning with green plants
Food web	a number of interconnecting food chains
Habitat	an organism's environment, the place where it normally lives



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Herbivore	an animal that eats plants
Home range	the area where an individual animal lives
Niche	the role of a species within its community
Omnivore	an organism that eats both plants and animals
Photosynthesize	to use energy from the sun to make sugar from water and carbon dioxide as plants do
Predator	an animal that hunts other animals for food
Prey	an animal that is eaten by other animals
Shelter	a structure built or place found by an animal to sleep in and raise young
Space	the area (large or small) needed by a plant or animal to live, find food and water, and build a shelter
Species	a unique kind of plant or animal
Terrestrial	living on land
Water	a clear, colorless, tasteless liquid that all living things need to survive

